

we have had no opportunity to use ovarian residue which has recently been advocated by Graves.

A study of the metabolism and the trophic changes following ovarian medication possibly would determine more accurately the value of the treatment, yet this has not been possible. We have limited our observations to the apparent improvement in nervous and vasomotor phenomena following the medication.

MORTALITY

The mortality for the series of 436 cases was 1.6 per cent. This is not a high death rate when we consider that the series included 14 carcinoma cases, ten of which were cervical growths and were removed by the Wertheim procedure without any deaths. Death resulted from emboli three times; paralytic ileus once; hemorrhage from the vaginal vault sixteen days after operation once; one post operative pneumonia; the seventh woman with recurrent ovarian carcinoma died from shock.

As a result of our study, we present the following conclusions:

1. A hysterectomy should not be followed by removal of normal tubes and ovaries.
2. Absolute cures of all pre-operative complaints were obtained in 68 per cent. of 326 cases; 64 per cent. of 218 hysterectomies with removal of both adnexa; 72 per cent. of 108 cases with retained adnexa.
3. A most rigid standard for judging cures has given us low percentages of cures. Ninety per cent. of the patients were completely satisfied with the results of their treatment.
4. Ablation symptoms occurred in patients up to the age of 60. The frequency and severity varied directly with the age of the patient.
5. Ablation symptoms were present in 80 per cent. of the total extirpations and in 25 per cent. of cases in which the adnexa remained. Severe symptoms were less frequent in the latter than in the former group.

Book Reviews

Fundamentals of Human Anatomy. By Marsh Pitzman. 356 pp. Illustrated. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Company. 1920. Price, \$4.00.

The author says in his preface, "My confidence in the aims of this book is greater than my faith in the performance!" The work justifies his distrust. It is not complete enough to be of use as a book of reference, nor sufficiently well ordered for a text-book. The illustrations are meager and insufficient. There are already so many good anatomies that a new book, to make room for itself, will have to be very good indeed. L. E.

Laboratory Manual of Physiological Chemistry. By Elbert W. Rockwood. 4th ed. 316 pp. Illustrated. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Company. 1919.

This little book contains a great deal of valuable material in a very small space. In fact, the smallness of the space is about the only objection to it that the reviewer can see. As the book is intended to be a laboratory manual it naturally leaves certain things to be explained and elaborated upon by the teacher. It gives a number of the new methods of blood analyses and it has a very helpful section on the ionic theory in gastric analysis and in other cases where indicators must be used. Many men to-day are wondering what this "P H" which they

see everywhere means. They wonder what is the difference between true acidity and the titratable acidity. They try to understand the modern tests for acidosis without any conception of ionization and the negative logarithm. The discussion on page 102, et seq., is one of the best which the reviewer has seen for explaining these new things.

W. C. A.

Hygiene and Sanitation. By Seneca Egbert. 7th ed. 554 pp. Illustrated. Philadelphia and New York: Lea & Febiger. 1919. Price, \$3.00.

While considerable new material has been added to this seventh edition, much that is vital and important has been eliminated in the revision. We agree with James A. Tobey, who reviewed this book in the *Journal of Public Health* and says, "that house plumbing and disinfection are given more space than they are worth, and that there is no description of purification of water by liquid chlorine, nor of standard methods of analysis. The illustrations are occasionally antiquated and the references are not up to date. In the chapter on Industrial Hygiene, Price and Thompson are ignored." As a manual of general fundamental principles this book has a value, but for persons who desire information of an advanced character there are other works much better suited for that purpose. W. C. H.

Pasteur—The History of a Mind. By Emile Duclaux, late Member of the Institute of France, Professor at the Sorbonne and Director of the Pasteur Institute. Translated and edited by Erwin F. Smith and Florence Hedges, Pathologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Octavo of 363 pages. Illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1920. Cloth \$5.00 net.

It must be distinctly understood that this work is not a life of Pasteur. It is an attempt, first, to outline the state of knowledge of the various subjects upon which Pasteur worked at the time he first attacked the problems and, second, an attempt to follow his process of reasoning as each subject developed under his experimental guidance.

In some instances this is done rather clearly, but in others it is a bit difficult to follow the thread. The one adverse criticism is this "jumpy" character due, probably, to two factors,—the inherent difficulties of following a mind's reasoning, and the fact that two people translated the work.

It is a book that is well worth reading by any one interested in the history of science and it puts one in personal touch with the state of mind of Pasteur and his contemporaries.

The "annotated list of persons mentioned in this book," which contains the essential points in the lives of more than 200 persons mentioned in the book, is a great aid in a clear understanding of the people of the time.

This book is not only worth reading, it is worth owning. A. L. F.

Personal Beauty and Racial Betterment. By Knight Dunlap. 95 pp. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Company. 1920. Price \$1.00.

The significance and the conservation of human beauty is dealt with in this book from the viewpoint of fitness for parenthood, ability to propagate children of a higher mental and physical structure, and to create a race which shall better be able to resist the forces of nature and society. It is undoubtedly an interesting book and a valuable addition to the literature of social psychology were it not for the needless anti-German utterances which belong to past history and which never should have found place in scientific literature, least so in publications dealing, as this book does, with racial betterment. Hatred has never improved the looks of a person and has never beautified the soul. A. G.